1:Stanford U, S-4, 5 1956 AF16 SW China
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509 Burma Civil Aviation Corporation will operate the Rangoon-Mandalay-Kunming-Canton line.[82] The national civil aviation targets for the first half of 1955 were surpassed. The number of passengers was 13 per cent above that reported in 1955; freight and mail increased 5.9 per cent and 76 per cent, respectively over the figures for the preceding year.[83]

## V. DOMESTIC TRADE

438 Southwest China in general and Szechwan in particular is one of the grain-surplus regions of China. A large part of the surplus grain is shipped to Northwest China through the Chengtu-Chungking and Chengtu-Pao-chi railways and to Tibet by river junks and motor trucks. A small part of the surplus grain is usually shipped to Central-South China by water transport on the Yangtze River.

Part of the raw cotton produced in Szechwan is shipped to Yunnan and Kweichow. Szechwan also receives some raw cotton from Hopei

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82. Economic Bulletin, Hong Kong, Nov. 21, 1955, p. 12

83. New China News Agency, Peking, July 20, 1955.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF16 SW China
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438 Province either for re-shipment to other Southwestern provinces or for local use. The cotton from Hopeh is usually shipped by steamer on the Yangtze River.

Generally speaking, Southwest China is self-sufficient in coal. However, as a safety measure, the region imports some coal from Central-South China.

"State Socialism" is the guiding principle in Chinese Communist industry and trade. During the present transition, state-owned, co-operatives, state-capitalist and private industries co-exist.

A. State-owned Companies

438 655 The six state-owned domestic trading companies established in 1950 were the China Food Company, the China Textile Company, the China Salt Company, the China General Merchandise Company, the China Coal and Building Material Company, and the China Native Products Company.[84] All

84. Newspaper Reading Handbook, Hankow, Yangtze Daily, 1950, pp. 422-23.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF16 SW China
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438 have branches and sub-branches in the major
655 cities of Southwest China. Some companies, such as the China General Merchandise Company and the China Native Products Company, have branches in the rural areas of the region.[85] If the trade volume of the country as a whole in 1950 is given the index number 100, trade volume rose to 397 in 1952. It is reasonable to assume that the total trade volume of the Southwest Region made a proportionate gain in the same year.[86] The number of state owned and operated commercial firms in Communist China increased 45 per cent in a single year.[87] In 1954, wholesale and retail prices of staples in the eight major cities in the Southwest Region including Chungking and Kunming, increased only 4 per cent over those reported in the preceding year.[88]

B. Co-operative Companies

438
474 Supply and marketing co-operatives

85. Yuan-li Wu, An Economic Survey of Communist China, New York, Bookman Associates, 1956, p. 380.

86. People's China, Peking, Jan. 16, 1954, p. 5.

87. Current Background, Hong Kong. U.S. Consulate General, Sept. 29, 1955, No. 360, p. 8.

88. Ibid.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF16 SW China
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438 supply farm implements, fertilizer, and a
474 great number of other commodities for both production and consumption purposes to their members. The state trading companies usually draw up contracts in advance to supply products at fixed low prices to co-operatives. The exact number of supply and marketing co-operatives in Southwest China is unknown, but reports indicate that the number has increased rapidly since 1953. By the third quarter of 1955, there were co-operatives in cities in Southwest China and almost every hsiang (group of villages) had at least one co-operative.[89] Co-operatives accounted for one-quarter of the total national retail trade in 1953 -- 18 per cent of the total retail trade in the cities and 30 per cent of that in rural areas. About 75 per cent of all the purchases by co-operatives were made on behalf of the state.[90]

C. State-Capitalist Companies

475 The principal "State-Capitalist" corporations serve as distributors of the

89. Far Eastern Economic Review, Hong Kong, May 12, 1955, p. 597.
90. Ibid.

1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF16 SWChina
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434 the demands of the Communist cadres. In many cases farmers found it impossible to feed themselves and their families. In urban areas the per capita ration was too small for the maintenance of minimum subsistence standards.

## VII. TRADE FAIRS

543 In order to stimulate trade and facilitate
443 the interflow of commodities between the
438 urban and rural areas, the Chinese Communists have held a number of "Local Produce Fairs" in most of the principal cities throughout Southwest China. Some of the more notable fairs held in 1952 are shown in the following table:

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Table 7. Local Produce Fairs in Southwest China, 1952. *

| Fair | Location | Trading Volume (Million) |
|---|---|---|
| Southwest Commodity Fair | Chungking | ¥566,600 ($22.7) |
| Ch'wanfei Third Native Products Fair | Nanchung | ¥205,900 ($ 8.2) |
| Ch'wannan Commodity Fair | Lu-hsien | ¥107,600 ($ 4.3) |
| Ch'uansi Commodity Fair | Chengtu | ¥ 73,000 ($ 2.9) |
| Yunnan Second Commodity Fair | Kunming | ¥ 69,600 ($ 2.8) |
| Kweichow Native Products Fair | Kweiyang | ¥ 34,900 ($1.4) |
| Kweiyang Municipality Native Products Fair | Kweiyang | ¥ 74,000 ($2.9) |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Total | ¥1,248,500<br>($49.9) |

* Economic Weekly, Shanghai, May 28, 1953, No. 28, p. 7.



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1:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AF16 SW China
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543 In 1952, the total trade volume of
443 these fairs amounted to US$49,900,000, of
438 which the fair in Chungking, the commercial center of the region, accounted for approximately 45 per cent.

## CONCLUSION

000 The Communists plan intensive development of railway and highway transportation in Southwest China. The completion of the Chengtu-Chungking Railway was of considerable importance to the utilization of the industrial and agricultural resources of Szechwan Province. The completion of the Pao-chi--Chengtu Railway will link the Southwest with the Northwest and will be of great strategic value to the Communists in case of war.

At the time of the building of the Chengtu-Chungking Railway, a number of cases involving the corruption of Party cadres were brought to light. Many cadres accepted bribes from contractors who were anxious to sell the government inferior materials or who had economized by doing a shoddy job of construction. These practices, according to the Communists, accounted for the collapse of several bridges shortly after completion.

467 constituted about 0.05 per cent of the total number of industrial workers in all China, although the population of the region accounts for 16.9 per cent of the population of the whole country. Of the 177,670 industrial workers, only 25,538 (14.37%) were unionized at the time the report was published.[1]

After three years' work on labor organization and the development of industry, the new regime announced in June 1952 that 35,259 basic trade unions (unions formed in individual factories, mines, and other enterprises) had been formed in the region.[2] The number of unionized industrial workers was reported to have increased from 25, 538 to 640,846, and the total of all unionized wage earners was set at 1,405,706.

438 466 However, in mid-1952, about 80 per cent of the industrial output of Southwest China was still turned out by handcraft methods in small shops throughout the region.[3] Old fashioned workshops and some of the semi-modern factories continued to rely heavily on apprentices for labor. The

1. Chung-kuo Kung-jen [Chinese Worker Monthly], Peking, June 15, 1950, p. 69.

2. Hsin-hua Jih-pao [New China Daily], Chungking, Sept. 30, 1952, p. 1.

3. Chung-kuo Ch'ing-kung-yeh [China's Light Industry], Peking, May 1952, pp. 21-24.

438 treatment of apprentices under the new regime
466 still largely followed the old customs in Southwest China. The working hours of the apprentice were almost unrestricted; his earnings seldom amounted to more than 35 lbs. of rice per month. Since the trade union and labor insurance laws promulgated by the Communist government did not cover the apprentices, they had neither organization nor security. After a three year apprenticeship, they entered the labor market as unskilled labor.[4]

467 Chungking is the industrial and commercial center of Southwest China. As a result, almost all regional reports concerning organized labor refer solely to this city. Chungking was occupied by the Communists on November 30, 1949, and the Preparatory Committee of the Chungking General Trade Union was established on December 27. The committee consisted of 87 members, including representatives of miners, textile workers, telecommunication workers, and workers in other industrial enterprises. The initial tasks of the committee were the restoration of production and the organization of labor in the city. By September 1951, about 90 per cent of the city's 200,000 working population were reported to have joined trade unions.[5] A large part of the Chungking industrial force was working in arsenals in the suburbs of the city. These workers were more tightly controlled by the regime but better paid than

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4. New China Daily, Oct. 9, 1951, p. 2.

5. Ibid., Oct. 1, 1951, p. 5.

2: Rock K-5 (1934- ) 1947 AF16 Southwest China AF16



In the 17th year of Shun-chih (1660) the wall was in bad condition and the salt revenue was used to rebuild it. It was again rebuilt in the 20th year of K'ang-hsi (1681). Afterwards it was frequently repaired, the last time by Magistrate Chou Hsiung 周熊 in 1797.

To the north-east of the city lay the walled towns of Ching-i ch'eng 井邑城 and Huang ch'eng 隍城; to the west lay Han ch'eng 漢城. Something over 10 li to the east of the wall is the village of Ku-ch'ang-ts'un 穀昌村, which under the Han dynasty was part of the ancient territory of the Ku-ch'ang Wang (King of Ku-ch'ang).[9]

In the 10th year of Cheng-yüan 貞元 (794) the Nan-chao Kingdom attacked the Hsi-jung 西戎 (Western Jung) tribes, and transported the Shih 施, Shun 順 and Mo-so 麼些 tribes, many thousands strong, to this locality.

## 2. — THE ROAD FROM K'UN-MING TO TA-LI

*First stage.* — From K'un-ming the trail leads west across the plain for 30 li until it reaches the foot-hills and the famous Pi-chi Kuan 碧雞關 (Jade-fowl Pass), where there is a hamlet and a temple on a hill overlooking the pass. This temple was built in the 22nd year of K'ang-hsi, the seventh month and 12th day (September 2nd, 1683). The elevation of the village is 6,550 feet. The motor-road follows the foot of the pass, zigzags up the hill, and then bears to the west.

From Pi-chi Kuan to An-ning chou 安寧州 (now An-ning hsien) is 50 li. An-ning is a walled city lying in a valley at an altitude of 6,000 feet. In ancient days it was the T'ang-lang-ch'uan 螳螂川 (Mantis stream) of the Tien Kingdom. A small trail here branches off to the town of Wu-ting 武定, three stages to the north of K'un-ming and a distance of 210 li from An-ning. (A motor-road has now been built.)

The road to An-ning winds between wheat-fields which are terraced and situated between low hills with limestone outcroppings. Coolies, mostly Min-chia 民家 (for description see pp. 41–43), men and women, are met with, carrying blocks of salt on a framework, the load being 100 catties, or about 133 lb. Others bear loads of firewood, charcoal and rice for the market of K'un-ming. The salt comes from Pai-yen ching 白鹽井 (White salt-well) near the town of Yen-feng 鹽豐. A trail connects the salt-wells with Ch'u-hsiung.

*An-ning hsien.* — In the Han dynasty, An-ning was the Lien-jan hsien 連然縣 of I chou. In the beginning of the Chin dynasty (about 265–266) it belonged or was subject to Chien-ning Chün 建寧郡. Under the Sung and Ch'i dynasties its name remained unaltered. In the beginning of the Sui dynasty (about 581–582) the city was subject to K'un chou.

During the reign of T'ang Wu-te 武德 (about 618–619) its name was changed and An-ning hsien magistracy (still under K'un chou) was established. At the beginning of T'ien-pao 天寶 (about 742–743) An-ning hsien fell into the hands of the Man (savages) who had rebelled owing to extortionate taxes and forced labor.

[9] The *K'un-ming hsien chih*, ch. 9, fol. 1a, states that there is no Ku-ch'ang Wang listed in the *Han Shu* and that the character *wang* was by mistake used for *hsien* 縣.

2: Rock K-5 (1934- ) 1947 AF16 Southwest China AF16



Our trail keeps to the east slope of the gorge and ascends to the end of the ravine, or rather its beginning, on a narrowing plain. Here stood a village, but nothing is left now except charred ruins, it having been burnt down by the bandits. We emerge into a red, hilly country, and here the Lang-k'ung River receives an affluent.

The trail follows the left bank of the stream along the foot-hills and by the village called Hsün-chien-ssu 巡檢司, thence across the gravelly stream-bed, and continues on the right bank between roses and Pyracantha bushes. We cross a gravelly plain to the base of a red hill, which we ascend to the top, at an elevation of 7,550 feet. Here, to the right of the trail, is a small but beautiful lake called Kan-hai-tzu 乾海子. We now descend between pine-covered hills to a plain on which is situated the hamlet of Ying-shan-p'u 應山舖, elevation 7,350 feet. To our right is a steep, rugged mountain mass cut up by deep ravines or chutes. It is a sacred mountain called Fo-kuang-chai Shan 佛光寨山 or simply Fo-kuang Shan;[42] half-way up the mountain is a cave said to hold 10,000 people. A temple, called Ling-kuang Ssu 靈光寺, is visible on the slopes; the temple was built in the first year of Wan-li (1573) by the village police chief Lü Meng-hsiung 呂夢熊.

From here we follow over the well-cultivated plain, wheat being the most abundant crop, past the villages of Wen-pi-ts'un 文筆村 and Ch'ang-ying 長營, until we finally reach the hamlet of San-ying 三營 (Three camps). It is a long, narrow village with a peculiar gate in the center. Elevation 7,500 feet. On this stretch we met long processions of Min-chia women carrying furniture, latticed Chinese doors and windows, baskets or huge stacks of straw hats, and — these were in the majority — huge juniper coffin-boards seven feet long, four inches thick, and three feet wide. These came from Pai-mang Shan 白芒山, many stages to the north, where there are large forests of immense junipers — *Juniperus wallichiana*. They are floated down the Yangtze to Shih-ku and are thence carried to Teng-ch'uan and by boat on the lake to Ta-li.

From San-ying it is five li to Niu-kai 牛街 (Cattle-market).

A short distance beyond San-ying is a limestone hill called Huo-yao Shan 火藥山 [44] (Fire medicine or powder mountain): it is about 300 feet high, with a pagoda (*wen-pi* 文筆) on the top. The rocks are full of holes and the entire hill is honeycombed; it is the only limestone hill in the immediate neighborhood. At its foot are boiling hot springs, the water being crystal clear as it boils and bubbles up (temperature 170° F.). Steam rises everywhere between the rice-fields and the people wash their clothing in the boiling pools. In February, 1935, this peculiar mountain suddenly erupted. A severe earthquake preceded the eruption, the noise emanating from the mountain sound-

[42] It is also called Fo-kuang-chai 寨 and I-nü Kuan 一女關 (Pass of a woman). The latter name has reference to a narrow slanting defile back of the mountain. It was in this cave that Chu-ko Liang, marquis of Wu 武, captured Meng-huo 孟獲. Later in the Ming dynasty in 1383, General Fu Yu-te 傅友德 suppressed a rebellion of native chiefs who fled into this cave. At that time 13,000 people in all were decapitated and 400,000 families of the native tribes made their submission. It was then that Li-chiang made its submission to the Ming, and the Mo-so were pacified.

[44] Also called Huo-yen Shan 火焰山 (Flaming Mountain).

2: Rock K-5 (1934- ) 1947 AF16 Southwest China AF16



yao wei-yüan was abolished and a magistrate appointed in his stead. The boundary, where the district is surrounded by the four snow ranges, has not yet been delineated.

"It is believed that the border of the district extends east to Pen-tzu-lan, adjoining the Chung-tien and Ba-thang (Pa-t'ang) districts and the Yang-tze. In the north it extends to Pi-yung-kung 必用工, the Ch'a-li Hsüeh-shan 茶里雪山, and to Yen-ching on the Ssu-ch'uan (now Hsi-k'ang) border. The A-tun-tzu district according to Chinese records comprises about 1,000 square li, and 12,000 inhabitants. There is much snow and the climate is raw and cold. The inhabitants are mostly Tibetans and Mo-so [Na-khi]; a few Chinese, also Moslems and natives of Shensi several ten families, also reside there. There are in all four Hsiang 鄉 (suburban districts), viz., Mou-ting 茂頂 [also written Mu-ting 慕頂], A-tung 阿董, Pen-tzu-lan (Pong-tse-ra), and in the west Chiang-hsi 江西. In ancient days there were two native lieutenants, and two T'u-pa-tsung, who ruled over the peasants.

"Arable land is very scarce in the district, and dry grains only are grown. Therefore taxes which are 10 per cent in Wei-hsi, are only 8 per cent in A-tun-tzu. There are over 10 lamaseries in the district belonging to both the Red and Yellow sects. The Catholics are said to have over 100 believers. Of the inhabitants of A-tun-tzu half are lamas. Outside of the few merchants who reside in the town proper, the people are all farmers and shepherds. Salt is taken by them to Chung-tien and Wei-hsi and exchanged for victuals. The main products imported are tea and sugar, while musk, wool, felts and salt are exported. There are no craftsmen or laborers. Rich mineral deposits are found throughout the district. The town of A-tun-tzu possesses a yamen, a school, and a jail. As the inhabitants are ignorant of the Chinese language, and are unable to govern themselves, a Chinese magistrate was established."

(*Translated from manuscript notes attached to an unpublished A-tun-tzu district map in the Government Library in K'un-ming.*)

### 3. KHA-WA-KAR-PO RANGE (MOUNTAIN OF WHITE SNOW)

The finest mountain range in north-western Yün-nan is undoubtedly Kha-wa-kar-po (written Kha-wa-dkar-po or Khwa-dkar-po) which forms the Yün-nan—Tibet border and the western wall of the Mekong valley (in Tibetan, La Chhu, written gLa Chhu or bLa Chhu according to *Dict., Thib. Lat. Fr.*, p. 687).[9] It extends from north to south and consists of five main peaks of which the southernmost, Me-tse-mo or Yung-chih Hsüeh-shan, is the highest. Although it has never been actually measured I estimate its height to be 21,000 feet. Its Tibetan name Me-tse-mo (written sMad-rtse-mo) [10] means "Lower peak," but not in the sense of being lower in altitude, but as being the southernmost of the range. It stands out isolated towards the east of the main range and is the most beautiful peak of the entire chain, resembling an ice palace of a fairy tale, or an enormous mausoleum with gigantic steps and buttresses, all crowned by a huge, majestic dome of

[9] ཐང་ [10] སྨད་རྩེ་མོ

5: Davies G-5 (1894-1900) 1909 AF16 Southwest China AF16



were lodged. Two days of easy marching down the valley of the Pei-ch'iao Ho brought us to Yün Chou. Though this town is 1,600 feet below Shun-ning, the descent is so gradual as to be hardly noticed. At the end of the second march the road passes through a gap in a spur and comes suddenly on the town, within 100 yards.

It is built at the junction of the Pei-ch'iao Ho with the Nan-ch'iao Ho, a somewhat larger stream which runs up from the south and eventually flows into the Mekong. The town is surrounded by a soft brick wall, 12 feet high, not kept in very good repair. It contains about 800 houses, and is a larger and more prosperous place than Shun-ning. The population includes a good many Panthays and they form the principal commercial element. The trade is not very large and is almost entirely confined to dealings with the Shan States of Mêng-sa, Kêng-ma, and Mêng-ting, and with the Panthay settlement at Pang-long in the Northern Shan States.

One of the principal articles of local produce is a curious kind of waterproof coat called *tso-yi*, much used by the poorer classes in Yün-nan. It is made out of the outer fibrous bark of a sort of palm tree, called *tsung-pao* by the Chinese. At the first glance it might easily be taken for the skin of some long-haired animal.

Yün Chou, like Shun-ning, was formerly a Shan state. Its Shan name is Möng Yü, and there are still a few families of that race living in the plain. The Yün Chou plain is much cut up by uncultivated spurs which run out into it, but good crops of beans and sugar-cane are grown. The latter is a specially valuable product in Yün-nan, as it will not grow in the higher and colder plains.

On the march from Shun-ning, at the village of Jê-shui-t'ang, I saw a most curious freak of nature, a buffalo with five horns. Two of them were of the ordinary pattern, the other three grew out of the centre of his forehead, two going straight up in the air close together, and the third sticking straight out to the front. The three superfluous horns had been sawn off rather short, but there was no doubt about the fact that they were there.

We left Yün Chou again on the 18th February and ascended gradually, reaching the Mekong-Salween water-

5: Davies G-5 (1894-1900) 1909 AF16 Southwest China AF16
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177 dress and customs, and even to the Chinese language. It is quite probable that in another generation or two they will all call themselves Chinamen, and the place will afford another instance of the absorption of the Shan by the Chinaman in places which are over 4000 feet high, and
S are therefore healthy enough for the Chinese of Yün-nan to
P live in.

438 We halted a day at Mien-ning to rest our pack mules. There is no trade in the place to speak of. There are a
S few small merchants who occasionally go with small mule
P caravans to Mêng-sa and the other Shan States in the
793 neighbourhood. In the morning I went up to the Shan
292 monastery and saw the priest, a native of Mien-ning, who had ten years before been on a visit to Rangoon to worship at the pagoda. He was dressed in the usual unorthodox fashion of the Chinese Shan priests, with a yellow robe covering both shoulders, a red cap on his head, and Chinese socks and shoes on his feet, a contravention in three respects of the rules of Burmese Buddhism, which ordain that one shoulder must be bare, that no head-
S covering may be worn, and that no shoe must be used
P which covers the top of the toes.

[732] Like many Chinese Shan priests he was an opium smoker and did not seem the least ashamed of it, as he got through three pipes while I was there. He told me that formerly the whole of this country was inhabited by Shans, but that now the Chinese were gradually ousting them. I noticed that even the priest himself, though he spoke Shan to me, would address his pupils in Chinese.

000 On the 24th February, 15 miles of somewhat up and down road took us to Ping-yüan-hsün. At the little village of Pang-mai which we passed on this march, in a pleasant valley covered with fir trees, is an isolated colony of Mêng-hua Lo-los, who emigrated from their own district a few generations ago. Their language I found to be nearly the same as that spoken at Wu-li-hei, but they are giving it up and are beginning to talk Chinese even among themselves. The women already tie up their feet in the Chinese fashion, and they will no doubt soon cease to call themselves Lo-los.

The next day, after three or four miles of level going,

5 Davies G-5 (1894-1900) 1909 AF16 Southwest China AF16

# CHAPTER XII

## SSŬ-MAO AND P'U-ÊRH.

The town and plain of Ssŭ-mao—A commercial centre—The famous P'u-êrh tea—Cotton—A treaty port—French travellers—A Tibetan caravan—The Ma-hei tribe—P'u-êrh—An official town—An uncivil official—A friendly Shan—Routes westward from P'u-êrh.

361 SSŬ-MAO T'ING was the first real Chinese town I had come across since leaving Mien-ning nearly six weeks before. It is built on the end of a low spur which runs down from the hills to the east of the plain and is surrounded by a 25 feet brick wall, about a mile in perimeter. Inside the city are some 1,300 houses, but the business quarter is in a large suburb of 1,700 houses outside the south gate. The plain is some 10 miles long by three miles wide, and is at an elevation of 4,800 feet. Like many other places in Yün-nan it was formerly a Shan state, and it is still known to the Shans by the name of Möng La.

• 438 245 It is, for Yün-nan, a large commercial centre, the trade being principally confined to tea and cotton, both of which commodities are brought from the Shan States which lie to the south. The tea, which under the name of P'u-êrh tea is famous for its good quality throughout the Chinese Empire, is grown in the hills from six to twelve marches south of the town, in the Chinese Shan State of Keng Hung, or Chiu-lung-chiang as it is called by the Chinese. The principal tea-growing centres that I could hear of are Yi-pang, Yi-wu, Yu-lo, Man-sa, and Man-la, all of which places are in Keng Hung territory to the east of the Mekong. The yearly output is estimated at 15,000 mule-loads, which would amount to some 900 tons. Its price averages about [434] three pounds for a rupee (1*s.* 4*d.*). The value of the annual export would then, if these figures are correct, amount roughly to 670,000 rupees, say £45,000.

[p. 96]

5: Davies G-5 (1894-1900) 1909 AF16 Southwest China AF16

438

*Photo by Major G. C. Rigby*

A cotton caravan at Ssŭ-mao

*Plate XXIII*

[Face p. 97]

5: Davies G-5 (1894-1900) 1909 AF16 Southwest China AF16



438 294 The tea is made up into disc-shaped cakes some eight inches in diameter and one inch thick, weighing about 12 ozs. These cakes, which are called *yüan*, are then put together in packets of seven, placed one on top of the other, and done up with strips of the outer bark of bamboo. This packet is called a *t'ung*, and it is in this form that it is usually sold.

According to my informants, seven-tenths of the tea goes to Yün-nan Fu and is from there distributed over eastern Yün-nan, Ssŭ-ch'uan, and other provinces. A good deal of the remainder is sent to Ta-li and other places in western Yün-nan, and to Tibet.

438 248 As to the cotton I did not get any details, but the trade is certainly a large one. The principal cotton growing districts are in the Chinese Shan States of Keng Hung and Möng Lem, and the British Shan State of Keng Tung. The greater part of Yün-nan is too cold to admit of this crop being cultivated, and as the whole population is clothed in cotton material, the trade in this commodity, is one of the 438 largest and most necessary in the province. Much of it comes from Ssŭ-ch'uan, whence it is imported both in the raw form, in yarn, and in cloth. Much Manchester and Indian yarn and some cloth also comes into the province from the Yangtze, from Bhamo, and from Mêng-tzŭ, the treaty port near the Tong-king frontier. But there is still a considerable trade in raw cotton from Burma *viâ* Bhamo, and from the Shan States *viâ* Ssŭ-mao. How long this import of the raw material will hold its own is a matter of doubt, as the superior convenience of the foreign yarn is making it yearly more popular, but there must always be a certain demand for raw cotton to be used in the padded coats so universally worn in cold weather.

000 I do not think that a railway or even a trade route has ever been proposed between Kun-long and Ssŭ-mao, but having been over this country by two different roads, I may say that I think a railway would be impracticable and useless, and I do not expect that there will ever be even a trade route. The country lying between these two places is very wild and mountainous, contains nothing that can really be called a town, and is sparsely inhabited, principally by hill-men who, whether Chinese or of other tribes, have

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344 The next day I halted, and returned the sawbwa's call
366 in the morning. The palace was not a very imposing
438 structure but a new one was being built close to it. It was market day in Kêng-ma, and there was a very large attendance, including a good many Chinese traders selling cotton cloth, etc. Most of the European goods appear to come from Bhamo *viâ* Yung-ch'ang. The market is held every five days according to the almost invariable custom of Burma, the Shan States, and Yün-nan. Nearly the whole country-side comes into it to buy and sell, and on market day the roads are always crowded with people from the villages coming and going. It is an opportunity for them to display their best clothes, and in places where there are many different hill tribes the variety of costume is most picturesque.

563 In Keng Tung in the Southern Shan States, and probably in many other places, people of a dozen different races speaking a dozen different languages may be seen in one market place. The lingua franca by which they communicate with each other is generally Shan or Chinese or both, according to the locality. In Kêng-ma there was not any extraordinary variety of tribes. The people were chiefly Shans and Las, with a good many Chinese and a few La-hus. A native of India, a Lucknow Mahommedan, also came to see me. He was employed by the Pang-long Panthays to teach their children Hindustani, Persian, and Arabic. He told me he had been there three or four years and had a great many pupils, and that the rising generation would most of them know Hindustani.

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fitted with a handle to wheel along the road. These wheels we found most accurate and satisfactory, and we all used them throughout our two seasons of surveying. Spare cyclometers had to be carried as they wear out in time.

On the 29th November I left T'êng-yüeh by the west gate and crossing a bare ridge by a low gap between two conspicuous peaks, descended into the fir-woods of the plateau country of Hsi-lien.

We slept at Mu-shui-ho, and found the country people extremely civil, a pleasant contrast to the T'êng-yüeh mob. One old gentleman was particularly communicative and offered to be my guide the next day to the mule and sheep breeding village of Lu-ts'ung-shan. We had a beautiful walk there in the morning over undulating ground through pleasant woods of fir and other trees, the properties of different families being marked off by stone walls. The villages are quite hidden away in trees—peach, walnut, chestnut, plantain, golden bamboo, and the *tsung-pao* palm[1]. If a railway is ever made to T'êng-yüeh this plateau ought to become the hill station of Burma. Situated at 6000 feet above the sea in a beautiful well-watered country, I can imagine no more pleasant contrast with the scorching sun of Mandalay or the hot mugginess of Rangoon.

The simple villagers of Lu-ts'ung-shan I found rather timid at first, frightened either of me or of the Chinese soldier who accompanied me. But a more talkative man soon appeared. The sheep, it seems, are worth about two taels each (five rupees, or 6*s.* 4*d.*), and they use their wool for making rugs. They have tried taking the sheep to sell at Bhamo, but say that it does not pay. They cannot stand the warmer climate and want of grass in the Taping valley, and many of them die on the way. At present the mutton for Burma all comes from India, but with a railway to T'êng-yüeh, the want could no doubt be supplied from Yün-nan. The mule breeding here does not seem to be on a large scale. They get their donkeys from the province of Shen-hsi, and pay as much as 80 or 100 taels for them, a large price in this part of China.

Agricultural pursuits are not the only occupation of the

[1] See p. 77.

5: Davies G-5 (1894-1900) 1909 AF16 Southwest China AF16



and his son at the time of our visit being only 12 years old, his mother, according to Shan custom, ruled the country for him. The State comprises a great many Las, and many of the Chinamen are a decidedly rough lot, so that the old chieftainness finds her kingdom rather more than she can manage. It has an unenviable notoriety as a badly governed country where murders and rebellions are not uncommon, and it is compared very unfavourably with the neighbouring state of Kêng-ma.

The town, which contains some 300 houses, is built in a small and poor plain at an elevation of 2,950 feet. It is chiefly inhabited by Shans with a few Chinese, and the plain contains altogether about a dozen Shan villages. There is very little trade in the place. An occasional mule caravan from Ta-li or Yün Chou comes here to sell tea, iron pans, and other miscellaneous products of China, taking away with them opium which is grown by the Chinese villages on the surrounding hills, and seems to be the only export.

The sawbwa's Chinese secretary came to see us in the evening and was very apologetic about the behaviour of the Mêng-hung people. He described them as ignorant Las who would not listen to reason. I have no doubt the Chên-k'ang government stand in considerable dread of their lawless subjects.

The next day we marched across some low spurs into Mêng-ti (Möng Ti in Shan)[1], another small Shan plain. One of the numerous people who came to see us (or, to be more accurate, to stare at us) had lived several years in Rangoon and could talk Burmese quite well.

On this march we had a very high snow-capped range of hills on our right, dividing the Salween basin, which we were in, from the valley of the Nam Ting. This is the same range I had seen from Mêng-sa in 1895, and we were now able to determine its height as about 11,500 feet, an elevation which, though not uncommon in the north of Yün-nan, towers far above any of the other ranges at this latitude.

[1] This place must not be confused with the larger place of the same name which is called Nan-tien by the Chinese and lies on the T'êng-yüeh-Bhamo road.

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course. This river I should mention is one of the sources of the West River of Canton.

Lu-liang Chou is one of the poorest towns I have seen, and is rather unlike the ordinary Chinese city, for, though it has a wall, the houses are much scattered about and the place is full of trees. There are scarcely any shops, and the people depend for their buying and selling on a market which is held every five days.

In spite of its poverty the town has a considerable reputation for scholarship, and many of its inhabitants are able to display over their doors the tablet which shows that they have taken a literary degree. We slept in a temple which an enterprising man had turned into an inn, and we were glad to find a watertight roof over us, for a very heavy thunderstorm burst in the evening.

From Lu-liang two level marches up the plain, through which the Ch'ü-ching River runs, brought us to Yüeh-chou. This is the place from which Momien derives its Chinese name of T'êng-Yüeh[1]. It still has walls round it, but is not now an official city, and much of the space inside it is taken up by fields, the main street of 200 houses being all that remains of the former town.

The next day, the 10th April, we reached Ch'ü-ching Fu, where I was hospitably entertained by Mr and Mrs Allen of the China Inland Mission. The town, which stands at a height of 6,450 feet, contains about 1000 houses, and lies in one of the finest plains in Yün-nan. The plain is continuous from beyond Chan-yi Chou, a town lying north of Ch'ü-ching, down to below Lu-liang Chou, a total length of 50 miles, with an average width of five miles. The upper half of this plain, down to below Yüeh-chou, is very fertile, but nearer Lu-liang there are not so many irrigated fields and the crops are poor. I saw oats growing in one place near Ch'ü-ching, a crop I had not previously noticed in Yün-nan. I think it is only cultivated in the north-eastern part of the province.

Ch'ü-ching lies a little off the main road, and is not therefore a great trading place. Its principal industry is the weaving of cotton cloth from Indian yarn, which is im-

[1] See p. 45.

5: Davies G-5 (1894-1900) 1909 AF16 Southwest China AF16



288 ported from Hong-kong either through Tong-king or up
438 the West River to Pai-sê.

We had not seen much signs of trade on the road from Yün-nan Fu here, and indeed it was hardly to be expected, as we had not been on what is considered a main road. Coming from the east we had met perhaps 200 or 300 coolies carrying earthenware cups and jars to the capital, from a place called Mao-mao-shih not far from Yüeh-chou.

438 The caravans going the other way were confined chiefly
317 to mules loaded with salt. Yün-nan Fu is a great distributing centre of salt and tea. The former article comes from wells which lie north of Ch'u-hsiung Fu.

136 I had a little shooting in this Ch'ü-ching River plain. Near Lu-liang there were Brahminy ducks (Ruddy Sheldrake) feeding in the opium fields, and I found them quite easy to get up to. Baber also mentions that these birds are easy to approach in poppy fields. He suggests that they feed on the opium and get stupefied by it. This seems probable, as he is generally a very wary sort of duck. I also shot mallard, teal, and snipe in this plain, and near Ch'ü-ching got two widgeon out of a flock of a hundred or more on a small lake. This is the only time I have seen this duck in China.

000 Watts-Jones, who had, as I mentioned before, come by the main road through Ma-lung Chou, had passed through Ch'ü-ching on the 6th, so I was now following him on to Hsüan-wei.

Leaving Ch'ü-ching on the 11th we passed Chan-yi Chou, where our route rejoined the main road and the telegraph line. From here another very important road branches off eastward through P'ing-yi Hsien to Kuei-yang Fu, the capital of Kuei-chou province. From Kuei-yang Fu one road turns northwards to Ch'ung-k'ing, and another continues eastward through Hu-nan, till it strikes the Yangtze at the T'ung-t'ing Lake.

We went on a little further and slept at Chiu-lung-shan in a temple on a little island between two branches of the Ch'ü-ching River. Here my interpreter discovered an official notice posted up, referring to Captain Pottinger's party having been obstructed in two places, and warning everyone against interference with him, as he was survey-

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361 438 It is a very poor town with really nothing to call a plain, and all the rice has to be imported from Chao-t'ung Fu and elsewhere. Maize and beans are the principal food of the inhabitants. There are no large merchants here and very little trade is done except in the necessaries of life. Cotton cloth and any foreign goods that there are come from the Yangtze, and salt also comes from Ssŭ-ch'uan.

316 The only importance of the Wei-ning district lies in the mines—copper, silver, lead, iron, and zinc. With good communications these could no doubt be profitably worked. The height of Wei-ning is 7,500 feet, and it is a very cold place.

132 As Pottinger had not yet arrived I went on the next day along the Pi-chieh road, while Watts-Jones did some more surveying to the east of Wei-ning.

Going gradually up a range of hills, my road led me over a series of small steep-sided plateaus, with no outlet for the water. I slept at Ssŭ-p'u at 8000 feet. For the last few miles of this march we were in a dense cloud, so that it was impossible to do any surveying beyond a mere traverse of the road. This is the sort of weather which is, I believe, prevalent throughout Ssŭ-ch'uan in the cold season. The name Yün-nan means "south of the cloud," and it is natural to suppose that the province was so named as lying south of the clouds and mist which prevail in Ssŭ-ch'uan, and even in north-eastern Yün-nan, for such a great part of the year.

On the 23rd April I met Pottinger at the little village of Hun-shui-t'ang. Hunter, who was doing the surveying, was still 30 miles behind, as he had found great difficulties in this part of the line. So we decided to go to Wei-ning and await his arrival there.

The misty and rainy weather had made surveying most difficult for Pottinger's party. They had sometimes been for days together enveloped in thick fog, which made it absolutely impossible to see the lie of the country or to do any useful work.

579 186 Besides this they had encountered much hostility from the natives of the country. A hundred men or so would collect and roll down stones on them from the hill-tops

5: Davies G-5 (1894-1900) 1909 AF16 Southwest China AF16



000 the stream. Below the plateau it disappears into deep gorges among the hills bordering the Yangtze.

361 On the 14th February we reached Hui-li, a town of 3000 houses with a good wall round it. It has broad streets and is more prosperous looking than any of the towns of Yün-nan, except perhaps the capital of that province. Its chief products are opium, tobacco, indigo, and copper. The copper mine is at Lu-ch'ang, six miles south of the town, and as Mr Ker had seen it the previous year I did not visit it. Indigo is to be seen growing everywhere in the fields, covered over at this time of the year with straw to preserve it from the frost. The large tanks in which they mix the dye are found in nearly every village as well as in the town. The height of Hui-li I made 6,250 feet.

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361 Mien-ning Hsien, there are three flourishing towns Lu-ku, Li-chou, and Tê-ch'ang, and a large number of big villages, many of which must contain some hundreds of houses.

241 The whole of the plain[1] is fairly well cultivated. In the extreme northern part round Mien-ning there is not much rice grown, and wheat, maize, and opium are the principal crops. But through the greater part of the valley there is plenty of rice cultivation, while wheat, beans, and opium are grown as winter crops. The white wax insect tree and the mulberry as food for silkworms are also cultivated. 316 Copper and iron are mined in the hills, and probably much more mining could be done if the Lo-lo country to the east of the valley were more settled. Coal is found in the hills east of Ch'i-lung, a large village a few miles north of Li-chou.

●438 [288] I met nothing in the way of trading caravans except some native-made cotton cloth from Ya-chou Fu, carried in the Ssŭ-ch'uan fashion by men on foot, for mule or pony transport is but little used in this province. It is with this Chinese-woven stuff that the inhabitants of the valley are chiefly clothed. They find it cheaper, warmer, and more durable than the more finely woven products of England or India. No doubt much more trade passes along this road in April when the crops of white wax insects and opium are being gathered.

161 The whole population of the Chien-ch'ang Valley I estimate at 150,000. Though there are plains in Yün-nan which, both in riches and in density of population, would, in *proportion to their size*, compare favourably with this valley, yet there is certainly nowhere in Yün-nan such a large extent of well-populated country all in one plain.

672 At Lu-ku an unpleasant incident occurred. Lachman Jadu, the surveyor, had a lot of his things stolen out of his room in the inn. On a journey of this sort no one has any superfluous kit and the loss of almost any article is serious. By Chinese custom the innkeeper is responsible for any theft that takes place in his house, and accordingly I took him with me the next day and handed him over to the nearest official, the *Hsün-chien* at Mien-shan. As far as 000 I know the thief was never caught.

Following up the eastern source of the An-ning Ho

[1] [Chien-ch'ang valley -- Analyst]

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233 Ponies, mules, cattle, sheep, and pigs are extensively reared, and in the colder places large herds of yaks are to be met with.

135 Mineral wealth too is not wanting in this corner of Yün-nan. In the neighbourhood of Wei-hsi T'ing there are mines of silver and copper, and just over the border of Ssŭ-ch'uan in the semi-independent state of Mi-li (lat. 28° 10′, long. 100° 50′) gold is found in some quantity.

278 224 Among other products of the Tibetan part of Yün-nan must be mentioned musk, skins and furs, rhubarb, and other Chinese medicines.

438 This corner of Yün-nan, however, owing to the sparseness of its population and its distance from trade centres, is not at present of great commercial importance, though wool, timber, and gold may in the future become important articles of trade.

133 Let us then now consider the rest of the province. The highest plains here are at an elevation of 8000 feet, while some of the river valleys in the south of the province are even below 2000 feet. But these extremes are exceptional. The great bulk of the plains of Yün-nan lie at an average of 6000 feet, with the hill tops rising some 3000 or 4000 feet above them.

132 The climate is excellent. In winter there are often frosts at night, but not of great severity, while in the daytime the weather is usually bright and pleasant. Snow falls in the plains only very occasionally and does not lie long. All through the dry season, which lasts from the beginning of November to the latter half of May, there is no unpleasant heat. From June to September inclusive is the monsoon, and rain falls heavily at times, with fine intervals of a few days. In these intervals the hottest weather is experienced, but in the higher plains the thermometer seldom rises above 85°. By October the main force of the rainy season has been spent, though some rain may still be expected. An occasional wet day or two there may be even in the dry season, but Yün-nan, except in its north-eastern corner, is free from the continual mist, clouds, and rain which are prevalent in Ssŭ-ch'uan in the winter.

137 The vegetation of the country naturally varies much in different parts of the province. The flat part of the plains

7: Hu K-5 (1934- ) 1946 AF16 Southwest China AF16



231 In spite of what has been said above, the silk produced by the wild species is, on the whole, inferior in quality and is negligent in quantity in the Basin. The major portion of silk produced in the Basin, about 80 per cent of the total, is derived from the regularly mulberry-fed, domesticated species--the Bombyx mori.

Silkworm rearing takes place twice a year in Szechuan Basin, as against only once a year in many other parts of Free China. It is carried on principally as a side-line by individual farmers. No large organized enterprise for silk-raising has ever been attempted. This accounts for the low efficiency in the methods of production and is mainly responsible for the meteoric downfall of the industry during the past few years in the face of serious Japanese competition in the overseas silk markets.

654 231 Recently, the Bureau of Agricultural Research of the Szechuan Provincial Government, in view of this grave situation and the serious effects it has on the general agricultural economy of the Basin, has taken rigorous measures to improve the methods of silk production. A number of silk-raising experimental stations and breeding centers have been established throughout the silk-producing areas, particularly in Nan-chung, Lo-shan, and Santai districts. In each district, numerous sub-stations have been organized to guide the farmers in silkworm raising, mulberry growing, and silk-making. Lo-shan alone has fifteen such stations. Other projects have also been launched to furnish more modern equipment and to organize the whole silk-production industry on a scientific basis.

231 438 Szechuan silk made a bid for world fame about eleven years ago in 1930, when 4,000 piculs were exported via Shanghai. This favorable condition was maintained for several years. Then a slump occurred due to the competition of Japanese silk and the increasing use of rayon. The war has presented a magnificent opportunity to revive sericulture in the Basin, while the boycott of the Japanese product in America since the American-Japanese war has now further stimulated export of silk from Free China. Szechuan today remains the only big silk center in the interior, as the silk colonies in Yunnan, Sikang, and Shensi are only beginning to export. With the growing American demand for Chinese silk, the Szechuan Silk Corporation is doing its best to increase its output.

7: Hu K-5 (1934- ) 1946 AF16 Southwest China AF16



The principal overseas market for Szechuan silk at present (shortly before the war) is in the United States, France, and Burma. For exports to the first two markets, silk is normally shipped down the Yangtse to Shanghai for overseas transhipment, whereas silk for the Burma market ordinarily goes by way of the Lo-shan-I-ping via Kunming, Yunnan route. The difficulty of transportation by way of the latter route is stupendous. Ordinarily it takes at least three to four months, by human carriers, for one trip from Lo-shan to Rangoon, Burma, and the transportation costs sometimes run as high as two-fifths of the value of the goods themselves. Unless transportation facilities along this route are improved, no matter how strongly the Burmese favor Szechuan silk, as has been the case thus far, the silk trade between Szechuan and Burma will always remain greatly limited. 231 438.

Besides the difficulty of transportation, silk production in the Basin is now confronted by new handicaps. Silkworm rearing, formerly a profitable supplementary rural industry, has now given way to the production of grains (many mulberry fields have been converted into grain fields) which have been commanding high prices during recent years as a result of the increasing demand for foodstuffs due to the war.

e) Duck feathers and other products.--One cannot very well close this section on livestock production of the Szechuan Basin without mentioning another interesting product--duck feathers. The Basin normally has a total of over fifteen million ducks.[1] They are especially concentrated in the districts around Chengtu Plain, Lo-shan, I-ping, Yo-chi, and Pa-hsien (Fig. 39). Besides the wide use of the meat for food by the natives, the feathers are especially valued by the wealthy people for use in making light, warm and soft comforters, filling pillow cases and quilts, spinning yarn, weaving cloth, and a number of other uses. 237 [235]

The total production of duck feathers is estimated to be approximately 10,000 piculs annually. Approximately 70 per cent of the total product is shipped to markets overseas. Before the war, France was the leading customer, taking 30 per cent of the total export, with the United States and Great Britain each taking 20 per cent, and Germany and Japan each taking about 10 per cent. 237 439

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[1] Report of the Bureau of Central Agricultural Research (1939), p. 63.